

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

EV205822560

DVD Metadata Wizard

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1 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

2 This invention relates to providing a wizard to enable the acquisition,
3 creation, or modification of DVD metadata.

4

5 **BACKGROUND**

6 With the technological advance of computers and the software that runs on
7 computers, users are now able to enjoy many features, which just a few years ago,
8 did not exist. For example, users can now play various media and multimedia
9 content on their personal or laptop computers, thus providing an improved user
10 experience. For example, most computers today are able to play compact discs
11 (CDs) so that a user can listen to a favorite artist or artists while working on their
12 computer. Additionally, many computers are equipped with a digital versatile disc
13 (DVD) drive so that the user can watch movies on their personal computer.

14 As users become more used to advanced features on their computers, such
15 as those mentioned above, their expectations of the various additional innovative
16 features will undoubtedly continue to grow. For example, many systems enable a
17 user to play a DVD, but a user may also be interested in viewing other information
18 (referred to herein as “metadata”) that is associated with a movie being played
19 from a DVD.

20

21 **SUMMARY**

22 Methods and systems are described that greatly enhance the user experience
23 when playing DVDs. One or more databases, managed by a server, maintain
24 metadata associated with DVDs. The metadata can include any type of additional

1 information that can be of interest to a user or consumer of the DVD media
2 content.

3 In a described implementation, a DVD ID is generated from data stored on
4 a DVD. The DVD ID is then used to retrieve and display metadata associated
5 with the DVD ID from a DVD metadata database.

6 A user can accept the displayed metadata, modify the displayed metadata,
7 or manually enter user-supplied metadata. The accepted, added, or edited
8 metadata is then associated with the DVD ID and stored in a local media library.
9 In an exemplary system, the metadata is also stored in a DVD user feedback
10 database that can be used to update and/or verify the metadata stored in the DVD
11 metadata database.

12 Additionally, if a user is not satisfied with metadata that is returned from
13 the DVD ID metadata lookup, the user can submit search criteria (e.g., a portion of
14 the DVD title) to identify a list of metadata sets that satisfy the search criteria, and
15 therefore may be associated with the DVD. If the user selects one of the metadata
16 sets that is returned based on the user-submitted search criteria, the metadata is
17 associated with the DVD ID generated for the user's DVD, and stored in the user's
18 local media library.

19

20 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

21 Figure 1 is a diagram that illustrates an exemplary environment in which a
22 DVD metadata Wizard user interface may be implemented.

23 Figure 2 illustrates an exemplary screen display of metadata identified as
24 being associated with a particular DVD.

25 Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata search screen display.

1 Figure 4 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata search results screen
2 display.

3 Figure 5 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata entry screen display.

4 Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata edit screen display.

5 Figure 7 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata confirmation screen
6 display.

7 Figure 8 is a flow diagram that illustrates processes performed as a result of
8 user interaction with a DVD metadata Wizard user interface.

9 Figure 9 is a flow diagram that illustrates a method for identifying metadata
10 that may be associated with a particular DVD.

11 Figure 10 is a flow diagram that illustrates a method for associating user-
12 selected metadata with a particular DVD.

13 Figure 11 is a flow diagram that illustrates a method for enabling a search
14 of DVD metadata based on user-submitted search criteria.

15 Figure 12 is a flow diagram that illustrates a method for enabling a user to
16 manually enter metadata to be associated with a particular DVD.

17 Figure 13 is a flow diagram that illustrates a method for enabling a user to
18 edit metadata to be associated with a particular DVD.

19 Figure 14 is a block diagram that illustrates selected components of a
20 computing environment in which a DVD metadata Wizard user interface can be
21 implemented.

1 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

2 **Overview**

3 The embodiments described below provide methods and systems that
4 enable a user or, more accurately, an enabled media player that is executing on a
5 computing device or client, to access, retrieve, and display for a user, metadata
6 that is associated with specific media content associated with a DVD that is being
7 played using the media player. A search against a server-based DVD metadata
8 database is performed, based on a DVD ID associated with the DVD currently
9 being played, and the resultant metadata is returned to the user's computing
10 device. If the resultant metadata is incorrect, a user is given the opportunity,
11 through a Wizard user interface (UI) to perform another search, edit the metadata
12 that was returned, or enter a set of metadata to be associated with the DVD.
13 Furthermore, the enabled media player stores the retrieved metadata (or the
14 metadata that is modified or entered by the user) in a local media library on the
15 user's computer system, which can be easily accessed the next time the DVD is
16 loaded into the system.

17 Various features of the described systems and methods include one or more
18 databases, client side executable code, and a series of server side processes that
19 provide for querying and maintaining the databases. One logical organization of
20 an exemplary system includes the following: (1) a process to determine a DVD ID
21 based on the content stored on a particular DVD, (2) a query process to retrieve
22 information from a DVD metadata database based on the DVD ID, (3) a process to
23 enable a user to submit search criteria to be used in a query for DVD metadata, (4)
24 a query process to retrieve information from a DVD metadata database based on
25 user-submitted search criteria, (5) a process to enable a user to edit metadata

1 associated with a particular DVD, (6) a process to enable a user to manually enter
2 metadata to be associated with a particular DVD, and (7) a process to update a
3 local media library with metadata that a user identifies as being associated with a
4 particular DVD.

5 The resultant system provides a user with the ability to access additional
6 metadata and context-sensitive related data (e.g. title, chapters, performers,
7 directors, studio, genre, DVD cover image, and the like) that may be associated
8 with a particular DVD.

9 **Exemplary Environment**

10 Figure 1 shows an exemplary environment 100 in which the embodiments
11 described below can be implemented. The environment 100 includes one or more
12 client computers—here 101, 102, a network 104, one or more server
13 computers 106, and one or more databases 108. An exemplary network comprises
14 the Internet, although any suitable network can be used.

15 In this environment, a user on the client side inserts a DVD into a DVD
16 drive associated with the client computer, causing the DVD to be played using a
17 media player application on the computer. A DVD ID is generated based on the
18 media content stored on the DVD, and the DVD ID is then used to search a
19 database 108 for associated metadata. If metadata is found that matches the
20 submitted DVD ID, then the metadata is returned to the client via network 104 and
21 displayed for the user. If the user indicates that the displayed metadata, is indeed,
22 associated with the DVD, then based on a user selection, the metadata is stored in
23 a local media library on the client computer system. If the user indicates that the
24 displayed metadata is not associated with the DVD, then the user is given the
25 ability (through a DVD Wizard UI) to either edit the displayed metadata or to

1 manually enter new metadata to be associated with the DVD. Upon a user
2 selection of a save command, the edited (or user-submitted) metadata is then
3 stored in the user's local media library. If no metadata is found that matches the
4 determined DVD ID, then the user is given the option to either enter search criteria
5 to be used to attempt to find metadata associated with the user's DVD or to
6 manually enter metadata to be associated with the DVD.

7 In an exemplary implementation, when user-modified or user-entered
8 metadata is associated with a particular DVD and stored in a user's local media
9 library, a copy of the metadata is also stored in a server-side user feedback
10 metadata database. Although beyond the scope of this document, data stored in
11 the user feedback metadata database may then be used to verify and/or update
12 metadata stored in the server-side DVD metadata database.

13 The description below will provide detailed aspects of the above systems
14 and various methods that all contribute to a much richer user experience.

15 **Wizard**

16 In an exemplary implementation, a series of user interface screens, referred
17 to herein as a "Wizard", is provided to assist a user in identifying metadata
18 associated with a DVD. The Wizard also enables a user to enter metadata
19 associated with the DVD in the event that existing metadata associated with the
20 DVD cannot be identified. The description below presents but one
21 implementation of a Wizard that can be used to identify, edit, and/or create
22 metadata to be associated with DVD media content.

23 Figures 2-7 show select screens of an exemplary DVD Wizard user
24 interface that can be provided in one implementation. In an exemplary
25 implementation, the DVD Wizard user interface is implemented as a series of

1 Active Server Pages (ASP) that collectively perform user driven metadata
2 retrieval, query, and update functions for DVD metadata. Figure 2 illustrates an
3 exemplary DVD metadata screen 200 that is displayed on a client machine when
4 metadata associated with a DVD currently being accessed by a media player is
5 found. In an exemplary implementation, the DVD metadata is found through a
6 query based on a DVD ID that is associated with the current DVD. In the
7 illustrated example, metadata is displayed that includes DVD cover art 202, a
8 title 204, a list of performers 206, a director 208, a studio 210, a release date 212, a
9 genre 214, and a list of chapters 216.

10 If the displayed information is correct, a user can select the finish
11 button 218 to store the displayed metadata in a local media library that can easily
12 be accessed the next time the same DVD is loaded into the user's computer
13 system. On the other hand, if the displayed information is incorrect, the user can
14 select the search button 220 to begin a DVD metadata search process, or the user
15 can select the edit button 222 to edit the displayed DVD metadata.

16 Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata search screen 300 that is
17 displayed on the user's client machine, for example, when the user selects the
18 search button 220 shown in Figure 2. DVD metadata search screen 300 displays a
19 text entry box 302 where the user can enter all, or a portion of, the title of the
20 DVD currently loaded in the client computer system. In the illustrated example, a
21 user has entered the term, "grinch" as the title to be searched for. A DVD
22 metadata query is submitted, for example, when the user selects the next
23 button 304.

24 Figure 4 illustrates an exemplary search results screen 400 that is displayed
25 on the user's client machine, for example, when the user enters search criteria and

1 selects the next button 304, as illustrated in Figure 3. In the illustrated
2 implementation, search results screen 400 displays a list of DVD titles 402 that
3 were found to match the user-submitted search criteria (i.e., “grinch” in the
4 illustrated example). Search results screen 400 also displays a not found
5 option 404 that can be selected if none of the displayed DVD titles 402 match the
6 current DVD.

7 If the user selects one of the displayed matching titles in the list 402 and
8 selects the next button 406, then the metadata associated with the selected DVD
9 title is displayed in a DVD metadata confirmation screen 700 as described below
10 with reference to Figure 7. On the other hand, if the user selects the not found
11 option 404 and selects the next button 406, a DVD metadata entry screen is
12 displayed to enable the user to manually enter metadata associated with the current
13 DVD.

14 Figure 5 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata entry screen 500 that is
15 displayed on the user’s client machine, for example, when the user selects the not
16 found option 404 and then selects the next button 406, as illustrated in Figure 4.
17 In the illustrated implementation, DVD metadata entry screen 500 displays a series
18 of text entry boxes to enable the user to enter any known metadata to be associated
19 with the current DVD. For example, in the illustrated example, DVD metadata
20 entry screen 500 includes text entry boxes for entering a title 502, one or more
21 performers 504, a director 506, a studio 508, a release date 510, a genre 512, and
22 one or more chapters 514. In the illustrated example, the user is required to enter a
23 title and at least one chapter. After the user enters the metadata to be associated
24 with the DVD and selects the next button 516, the user-submitted data is displayed

25

1 in a DVD metadata confirmation screen 700 as described below with reference to
2 Figure 7.

3 As described above with reference to Figure 2, if the metadata that is
4 displayed as a result of the initial search is incorrect, the user can select the search
5 button 220 to begin a DVD metadata search process, or the user can select the edit
6 button 222 to edit the displayed DVD metadata. Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary
7 edit screen 600 that may be displayed when a user selects, for example, the edit
8 button 222, as illustrated in Figure 2.

9 Edit screen 600 is similar to DVD metadata entry screen 500 (shown in
10 Figure 5), but instead of displaying blank fields to be filled in by the user, the edit
11 screen 600 displays user-modifiable fields that are pre-populated with the
12 metadata that was found during a search. For example, when accessed from DVD
13 metadata screen 200 (shown in Figure 2), the fields are pre-populated with the data
14 displayed on the DVD metadata screen 200. A user can then edit any of the
15 displayed metadata, and then select the next button 602, causing the user-modified
16 metadata to be displayed in a DVD metadata confirmation screen 700 as described
17 below with reference to Figure 7.

18 Figure 7 illustrates an exemplary DVD metadata confirmation screen 700
19 that is displayed on the user's client machine, after a user selects a particular title
20 from a search results screen (as shown in Figure 4), after a user manually edits
21 metadata through the DVD metadata edit screen (as shown in Figure 6), or after a
22 user manually enters metadata through the DVD metadata entry screen (as shown
23 in Figure 5). DVD metadata confirmation screen 700 displays data similar to that
24 shown in Figure 2. However, when the user selects the finish button 702, in
25 addition to storing the displayed metadata in a local media library, the selected,

1 modified, or user-submitted metadata is also stored in a DVD user-feedback data
2 repository.

3 **DVD Metadata Wizard Process Flow**

4 Figure 8 is a flow diagram that illustrates user-driven metadata retrieval,
5 query, and update functions for DVD metadata that may be performed by the
6 described DVD metadata wizard. The illustrated process can be implemented in
7 any suitable hardware, software, firmware or combination thereof. In the
8 described implementation, the process is implemented in software. This software
9 can reside on the server side of the system or on the client side of the system. In
10 this particular example, portions of the software reside on both the server and
11 client sides of the system. To this extent, Figure 8 is divided into two different
12 sections—one labeled “Client side” to depict processing that occurs on the client
13 side, and one labeled “Server side” to depict processing that occurs on the server
14 side.

15 At block 802, a DVD is loaded in a DVD drive, and is being played using a
16 media player on a client computer system.

17 At block 804, a find DVD information process is launched. In the
18 described implementation, the find DVD information process is launched
19 automatically by the media player when a DVD is loaded into the system. In an
20 alternate implementation, the find DVD information process may be launched
21 based on a user selection of a particular user interface object.

22 At block 806, a client side process determines a DVD ID associated with
23 the current DVD. In an exemplary implementation, the DVD ID is a 64-bit
24 cyclical redundancy check (CRC), which is generated, for example, as a check
25 sum of bits of data contained on the DVD. In the described exemplary

1 implementation, the DVD ID uniquely identifies the DVD and acts as a key into
2 the DVD metadata database.

3 At block 808, the DVD ID is submitted to a server side query process to be
4 used to lookup metadata associated with the DVD.

5 At block 810, the server side query process executes a query based on the
6 submitted DVD ID against a DVD metadata database 811 that contains metadata
7 associated with a plurality of DVDs. The results of the query are returned to the
8 client computer system.

9 At block 812, if the query results contain metadata associated with a DVD
10 ID that matches the submitted DVD ID, the metadata is displayed to the user, for
11 example, as illustrated in Figure 2. In an exemplary implementation, if no
12 metadata is found that matches the submitted DVD ID, a screen may be displayed
13 that includes a metadata not found message and selectable buttons that enable the
14 user to either begin a search for metadata based on other search criteria (e.g., as
15 described with reference to Figure 3) or manually enter metadata associated with
16 the DVD (e.g., as described with reference to Figure 5).

17 At block 814, a user command is received. Exemplary user commands
18 include a select initial result command, a search command, an edit command, and
19 an add command. (A select search result command becomes available if search
20 results are returned after a user submits a search command.)

21 At block 815, if a user enters a select initial result command, indicating that
22 the metadata found based on the determined DVD is accurate, the user's local
23 media library 816 is updated to include the selected metadata.

24 At block 818, if a user enters an edit command (e.g., by selecting the edit
25 button 222 as illustrated in Figure 2), an edit screen is displayed through which a

1 user can modify the displayed DVD metadata. (An example edit screen is
2 described above with reference to Figure 6.)

3 At block 820, if a user enters an add command (e.g., by selecting the not
4 found option 404 followed by the next button 406, as illustrated in Figure 4), a
5 DVD metadata entry screen is displayed through which the user can manually
6 enter metadata to be associated with the DVD. (An example DVD metadata entry
7 screen is described above with reference to Figure 5.)

8 At block 822, if a user enters a search command (e.g., by entering data in
9 text box 302 and selecting the next button 304, as illustrated in Figure 3), the user-
10 submitted search criteria is submitted to a server-side metadata search process.

11 At block 824, the server-side metadata search process performs a metadata
12 search against the DVD metadata database 811, based on the user-submitted
13 search criteria. Any metadata found that matches the query is then returned to the
14 client system.

15 At block 826, results of the search are displayed to a user. For example, in
16 the illustrated example implementation, a list of matching DVD titles and release
17 years are listed, as illustrated in Figure 4. Processing then continues at block 814,
18 where the user can submit any of a number of user commands. In the exemplary
19 example, after a user performs a search as described with reference to
20 blocks 817-820, the select initial result command is no longer available, but a
21 select search result command becomes available.

22 At block 827, after a user submits changes to the displayed metadata
23 (described with reference to block 818), submits manually entered metadata
24 (described with reference to block 820), or selects a result displayed based on a
25 user-submitted search command (described with reference to blocks 822-826), the

1 selected, added, or edited metadata is displayed to the user for final confirmation
2 (as described above with reference to Figure 7).

3 At block 828, when the user confirms the selected, added, or edited
4 metadata (e.g., by selecting the finish button 702 shown in Figure 7), a client side
5 process is called to update a local media library 816 with the indicated DVD
6 metadata.

7 At block 829, when metadata that is added, edited, or selected from search
8 results is written to local media library 816, the metadata is also sent to a server
9 side process that records the metadata, associated with the determined DVD ID in
10 a server side DVD user feedback database 830. In alternate implementations, the
11 DVD user feedback database 830 may be used by a server side process (not
12 shown) to update or add DVD metadata to the DVD metadata database 811.

13

14 **Exemplary DVD Metadata Wizard Methods**

15 Figures 9-13 illustrate flow diagrams of methods for identifying metadata
16 to be associated with a particular DVD. The described methods can be
17 implemented in any suitable hardware, software, firmware or combination thereof.
18 In the illustrated and described implementation, the methods are implemented in
19 software. This software can reside on the server side of the system or on the client
20 side of the system.

21 Figure 9 illustrates a method 900 for identifying metadata that may be
22 associated with a particular DVD.

23 At block 902, a DVD is loaded, for example, into a DVD drive of a client
24 computer system. In an exemplary implementation, loading a DVD into a DVD

1 drive causes the DVD to be played by a media player application associated with
2 the client computer system.

3 At block 904, the system determines a DVD ID associated with the loaded
4 DVD. In an exemplary implementation a 64-bit cyclical redundancy check (CRC)
5 is generated based on data bits stored on the DVD. The DVD ID uniquely
6 identifies the DVD and is used as a database key in a DVD metadata database.

7 At block 906, the DVD ID is submitted as a database key to lookup
8 metadata associated with the DVD.

9 At block 908, provided metadata was found that matches the submitted
10 DVD ID, the system receives the associated metadata. (In an even that no
11 metadata is found that matches the DVD ID, then, although not illustrated, a
12 “metadata not found” message may be displayed.) In an exemplary
13 implementation, the identified metadata is formatted on a server system as an
14 XML file and returned to the media player on the client system. Below is an
15 example XML format that may be used to return the DVD metadata illustrated in
16 Figure 2:

```
1 <METADATA>
2   <MDR-DVD>
3     <version>2.0</version>
4     <dvdTitle>How the Grinch Stole Christmas</dvdTitle>
5     <studio>Warner Home Video</studio>
6     <leadPerformer>Jim Carey; Anthony Hopkins</leadPerformer>
7     <actors>Jeffrey Tambor;Christine Baranski</actors>
8     <director>Ron Howard</director>
9     <MPAARating>NR</MPAARating>
10    <releaseDate>2000-11-07</releaseDate>
11    <genre>Comedy;Children's/Family;Fantasy Comedy;Children's Fantasy</genre>
12    <largeCoverParams>
13      dvdcover/cov150/drt000/t091/t09186csm0f.jpg
14    </largeCoverParams>
15    <smallCoverParams>
16      dvdcover/cov075/drt000/t091/t09186csm0f.jpg
17    </smallCoverParams>
18    <dataProvider>AMG</dataProvider>
19    <dataProviderParams>providerinfo/AMG/AMGRedir.asp</dataProviderParams>
20    <dataProviderLogo>providerinfo/AMG/logo.gif</dataProviderLogo>
21    <buyParams>
22      dv_id=V%20%20163390&amp;dvdTitle=How%20the%20Grinch%20Stole%20Christmas
23    </buyParams>
24    <moreInfoParams>dv_id=V%20%20163390</moreInfoParams>
25    <title>
26      <titleNum>1</titleNum>
27      <titleTitle>How the Grinch Stole Christmas</titleTitle>
28      <studio>Warner Home Video</studio>
29      <director>Chuck Jones</director>
30      <leadPerformer>Jim Carey;Anthony Hopkins</leadPerformer>
31      <actors>Jeffrey Tambor;Christine Baranski</actors>
32      <MPAARating>NR</MPAARating>
33      <genre>Animation</genre>
34      <providerRating>50</providerRating>
35      <chapter>
36        <chapterNum>1</chapterNum>
37        <chapterTitle>Logos/Main Title</chapterTitle>
38      </chapter>
39      <chapter>
40        <chapterNum>2</chapterNum>
41        <chapterTitle>Welcome Christmas!</chapterTitle>
42      </chapter>
43      ... more chapters ...
44    </title>
45    ... more titles ...
46  </MDR-DVD>
47 </METADATA>
```

At block 910, the identified metadata is displayed to the user, for example, as illustrated and described above with reference to Figure 2.

After the identified metadata is displayed, a user can submit any of a number of user commands. An exemplary set of user commands includes a select command, a search command, an add command, and an edit command. An exemplary select command is described below, with reference to Figure 10, and is represented in Figure 9 by block 912. An exemplary search command is described

1 below, with reference to Figure 11, and is represented in Figure 9 by block 914.
2 An exemplary add command is described below, with reference to Figure 12, and
3 is represented in Figure 9 by block 916. An exemplary edit command is described
4 below, with reference to Figure 13, and is represented in Figure 9 by block 918.

5 Figure 10 illustrates an exemplary method performed in accordance with a
6 user-submitted select command.

7 At block 1002, the media player receives an indication of a user-selection
8 of displayed metadata. For example, a user may select the finish button 218, as
9 illustrated in Figure 2, to indicate that the user wants the displayed metadata to be
10 associated with the current DVD.

11 At block 1004, the displayed metadata is stored in the user's local media
12 library.

13 At block 1006, in an exemplary implementation, the displayed metadata is
14 also stored in a DVD user feedback database (e.g. DVD user feedback
15 database 830). In an exemplary implementation, the metadata is sent to a server in
16 an XML format such as:

```

1      <MDU-DVD>
2          <crc64>12345678</crc64>
3          <transType>Add</transType>
4          <volumeCount>1</volumeCount>
5          <volumeNumber>1</volumeNumber>
6          <discSide>2</discSide>
7          <titleCount>15</titleCount>
8          <titleRecordInfo>1,5,2,14,3,35,...</titleRecordInfo>
9          <locale>en-us</locale>
10         <version>9.0000.1234</version>
11         <MDR-DVD>
12             <version>2.0</version>
13             <dvdTitle>How the Grinch Stole Christmas</dvdTitle>
14             <studio>Warner Home Video</studio>
15             <leadPerformer>Jim Carey; Anthony Hopkins</leadPerformer>
16             <actors>Jeffrey Tambor;Christine Baranski</actors>
17             <director>Ron Howard</director>
18             <MPAARating>NR</MPAARating>
19             <releaseDate>2000</releaseDate>
20             <genre>Comedy;Children's/Family;Fantasy Comedy;Children's Fantasy</genre>
21             <largeCoverParams>dvdcover/cov150/drt000/t091/t09186csm0f.jpg</largeCoverParams>
22             <smallCoverParams>dvdcover/cov075/drt000/t091/t09186csm0f.jpg</smallCoverParams>
23             <dataProvider>AMG</dataProvider>
24             <dataProviderParams>providerinfo/AMG/AMGRedir.asp</dataProviderParams>
25             <dataProviderLogo>providerinfo/AMG/logo.gif</dataProviderLogo>
26             <buyParams>
27                 dv_id=V163390;dvdTitle=How%20the%20Grinch%20Stole%20Christmas
28             </buyParams>
29             <moreInfoParams>dv_id=V163390</moreInfoParams>
30             <titleInfo>
31                 <titleNum>1</titleNum>
32                 <titleTitle>How the Grinch Stole Christmas</titleTitle>
33                 <studio>Warner Home Video</studio>
34                 <director>Chuck Jones</director>
35                 <leadPerformer>Jim Carey;Anthony Hopkins</leadPerformer>
36                 <actors>Jeffrey Tambor;Christine Baranski</actors>
37                 <MPAARating>NR</MPAARating>
38                 <genre>Animation</genre>
39                 <providerRating>50</providerRating>
40                 <communityRating>50</communityRating>
41                 <chapter>
42                     <chapterNum>1</chapterNum>
43                     <chapterTitle>Logos/Main Title</chapterTitle>
44                 </chapter>
45                 <chapter>
46                     <chapterNum>2</chapterNum>
47                     <chapterTitle>Welcome Christmas!</chapterTitle>
48                 </chapter>
49             ... more chapters ...
50             </titleInfo>
51             ... more titles ...
52         </MDR-DVD>
53     </MDU-DVD>
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Figure 11 illustrates an exemplary method performed in accordance with a user-submitted search command.

At block 1102, the media player receives an indication of a user-submitted search command. For example, a user may select the search button 220, as illustrated in Figure 2.

1 At block 1104, the system provides a Wizard user interface screen to enable
2 the user to enter search criteria. For example, the display screen illustrated in
3 Figure 3 may be presented.

4 At block 1106, when the user submits search criteria (e.g., enters a DVD
5 title and then selects the next button 304, as illustrated in Figure 3), the user-
6 provided search criteria is transmitted to, for example, a server-side metadata
7 search process.

8 At block 1108, sets of metadata that match the provided search criteria is
9 returned to the user, for example, as one or more XML files, as described above.

10 At block 1110, a list of search results is displayed. In an exemplary
11 implementation, the DVD title and release year is extracted from each set of
12 metadata that was returned (as describe above with reference to block 1108), and
13 displayed, for example, as illustrated in Figure 4.

14 If none of the displayed results are correct, the user can enter an add
15 command (represented by block 916 of Figure 9), for example, by selecting the
16 not found option 404 and then selecting the next button 406, as illustrated in
17 Figure 4.

18 Alternatively, at block 1112, the system may receive an indication of a user
19 selection of a particular displayed search result. For example, the user may select
20 a radio button next to one of the displayed titles, and then select the next
21 button 406, as illustrated in Figure 4.

22 At block 1114, processing then continues as described above with reference
23 to block 910 in Figure 9.

24 Figure 12 illustrates an exemplary method performed in accordance with a
25 user-submitted add command.

1 At block 1202, the media player receives an indication of a user-submitted
2 add command. For example, a user may select the not found option 404, and then
3 select the search button 406, as illustrated in Figure 4.

4 At block 1204, the system displays a DVD Wizard user interface that
5 enables the user to manually enter metadata to be associated with the current
6 DVD. For example, a display screen similar to the one illustrated in Figure 5 may
7 be displayed.

8 At block 1206, the system receives user-entered metadata. For example,
9 the user may enter data in one or more text boxes on the add display screen, and
10 then click the next button 516, as illustrated in Figure 5.

11 At block 1208, the user-entered metadata is stored in the user's local media
12 library.

13 At block 1210, in an exemplary implementation, the user-entered metadata
14 is also stored in a DVD user feedback database (e.g. DVD user feedback
15 database 830).

16 Figure 13 illustrates an exemplary method performed in accordance with a
17 user-submitted edit command.

18 At block 1302, the media player receives an indication of a user-submitted
19 edit command. For example, a user may select the edit button 222, as illustrated in
20 Figure 2.

21 At block 1304, the system displays a DVD Wizard user interface that
22 enables the user to edit the displayed metadata. For example, a display screen
23 similar to the one illustrated in Figure 6 may be displayed.

1 At block 1306, the system receives user-modified metadata. For example,
2 the user may modify data in one or more text boxes on the edit display screen, and
3 then click the next button 602, as illustrated in Figure 6.

4 At block 1308, the user-modified metadata is stored in the user's local
5 media library.

6 At block 1310, in an exemplary implementation, the user-modified
7 metadata is also stored in a DVD user feedback database (e.g. DVD user feedback
8 database 830).

9

10 **Exemplary Computer System**

11 Figure 14 illustrates an exemplary computing environment 1400 in which
12 the inventive systems and methods described above can be implemented.

13 It is to be appreciated that computing environment 1400 is only one
14 example of a suitable computing environment and is not intended to suggest any
15 limitation as to the scope of use or functionality of the inventive embodiments
16 described below. Neither should the computing environment 1400 be interpreted
17 as having any dependency or requirement relating to any one or combination of
18 components illustrated in the exemplary computing environment 1400.

19 The inventive techniques can be operational with numerous other general
20 purpose or special purpose computing system environments or configurations.
21 Examples of well known computing systems, environments, and/or configurations
22 that may be suitable for use with the inventive techniques include, but are not
23 limited to, personal computers, server computers, thin clients, thick clients, hand-
24 held or laptop devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based systems, set
25 top boxes, programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers,

1 mainframe computers, distributed computing environments that include any of the
2 above systems or devices, and the like.

3 In certain implementations, the inventive techniques can be described in the
4 general context of computer-executable instructions, such as program modules,
5 being executed by a computer. Generally, program modules include routines,
6 programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks
7 or implement particular abstract data types. The inventive techniques may also be
8 practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by
9 remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In
10 a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both
11 local and remote computer storage media including memory storage devices.

12 In the illustrated example, computing system 1400 includes one or more
13 processors or processing units 1402, a system memory 1404, and a bus 1406 that
14 couples various system components including the system memory 1404 to the
15 processor 1402.

16 Bus 1406 is intended to represent one or more of any of several types of
17 bus structures, including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, an
18 accelerated graphics port, and a processor or local bus using any of a variety of
19 bus architectures. By way of example, and not limitation, such architectures
20 include Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) bus, Micro Channel Architecture
21 (MCA) bus, Enhanced ISA (EISA) bus, Video Electronics Standards Association
22 (VESA) local bus, and Peripheral Component Interconnects (PCI) bus also known
23 as Mezzanine bus.

24 Computer 1400 typically includes a variety of computer readable media.
25 Such media may be any available media that is locally and/or remotely accessible

1 by computer 1400, and it includes both volatile and non-volatile media, removable
2 and non-removable media.

3 In Figure 14, the system memory 1404 includes computer readable media
4 in the form of volatile, such as random access memory (RAM) 1410, and/or non-
5 volatile memory, such as read only memory (ROM) 1408. A basic input/output
6 system (BIOS) 1412, containing the basic routines that help to transfer information
7 between elements within computer 1400, such as during start-up, is stored in
8 ROM 1408. RAM 1410 typically contains data and/or program modules that are
9 immediately accessible to and/or presently being operated on by processing
10 unit(s) 1402.

11 Computer 1400 may further include other removable/non-removable,
12 volatile/non-volatile computer storage media. By way of example only, Figure 14
13 illustrates a hard disk drive 1428 for reading from and writing to a non-removable,
14 non-volatile magnetic media (not shown and typically called a “hard drive”), a
15 magnetic disk drive 1430 for reading from and writing to a removable, non-
16 volatile magnetic disk 1432 (e.g., a “floppy disk”), and an optical disk drive 1434
17 for reading from or writing to a removable, non-volatile optical disk 1436 such as
18 a CD-ROM, DVD-ROM or other optical media. The hard disk drive 1428,
19 magnetic disk drive 1430, and optical disk drive 1434 are each connected to
20 bus 1406 by one or more interfaces 1426.

21 The drives and their associated computer-readable media provide
22 nonvolatile storage of computer readable instructions, data structures, program
23 modules, and other data for computer 1400. Although the exemplary environment
24 described herein employs a hard disk 1428, a removable magnetic disk 1432 and a
25 removable optical disk 1436, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art

1 that other types of computer readable media which can store data that is accessible
2 by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks,
3 random access memories (RAMs), read only memories (ROM), and the like, may
4 also be used in the exemplary operating environment.

5 A number of program modules may be stored on the hard disk 1428,
6 magnetic disk 1432, optical disk 1436, ROM 1408, or RAM 1410, including, by
7 way of example, and not limitation, an operating system 1414, one or more
8 application programs 1416 (e.g., media player 1424 and DVD decoder 1427),
9 other program modules 1418, and program data 1420 (e.g., local media
10 library 1425). Some of the application programs can be configured to present a
11 user interface (UI) that is configured to allow a user to interact with the application
12 program in some manner using some type of input device. This UI is typically a
13 visual display that is capable of receiving user input and processing that user input
14 in some way. Such a UI may, for example, include one or more buttons or controls
15 that can be selected by a user, using an input device such as a mouse. Media
16 player application 1424 can be any suitable media player application that is
17 configured to play any suitable media so that a user can experience the content that
18 is embodied on the media. Two exemplary media player applications can include
19 a CD media player application and a DVD media player application. Local media
20 library 1425 can be any suitable data storage structure for storing metadata
21 associated with media content that a user accesses through media player
22 application 1424.

23 Continuing with Figure 14, a user may enter commands and information
24 into computer 1400 through input devices such as keyboard 1438 and pointing
25 device 1440 (such as a “mouse”). Other input devices may include audio/video

1 input device(s) 1453, a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, serial port,
2 scanner, or the like (not shown). These and other input devices are connected to
3 the processing unit(s) 1402 through input interface(s) 1442 that is coupled to
4 bus 1406, but may be connected by other interface and bus structures, such as a
5 parallel port, game port, or a universal serial bus (USB).

6 A monitor 1456 or other type of display device is also connected to
7 bus 1406 via an interface, such as a video adapter 1444. In addition to the
8 monitor, personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices (not
9 shown), such as speakers and printers, which may be connected through output
10 peripheral interface 1446.

11 Computer 1400 may operate in a networked environment using logical
12 connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer 1450.
13 Remote computer 1450 may include many or all of the elements and features
14 described herein relative to computer 1400.

15 As shown in Figure 14, computing system 1400 can be communicatively
16 coupled to remote devices (e.g., remote computer 1450) through a local area
17 network (LAN) 1451 and/or a general wide area network (WAN) 1452. Such
18 networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer
19 networks, intranets, and the Internet.

20 When used in a LAN networking environment, the computer 1400 is
21 connected to LAN 1451 through a suitable network interface or adapter 1448.
22 When used in a WAN networking environment, the computer 1400 typically
23 includes a modem 1454 or other means for establishing communications over the
24 WAN 1452. The modem 1454, which may be internal or external, and may be
25

1 connected to the system bus 1406 via the input interface 1442, or other appropriate
2 mechanism.

3 In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to the
4 personal computer 1400, or portions thereof, may be stored in a remote memory
5 storage device. By way of example, and not limitation, Figure 14 illustrates remote
6 application programs 1416 as residing on a memory device of remote
7 computer 1450. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown and
8 described are exemplary and other means of establishing a communications link
9 between the computers may be used.

10 **Conclusion**

11 The systems and methods described above can greatly enhance the user's
12 media experience when they play a DVD using an enabled player. A robust
13 collection of metadata is available for provision to the user through the use of a
14 search process that enables a user to locate metadata associated with the DVD.

15 Although the invention has been described in language specific to structural
16 features and/or methodological steps, it is to be understood that the invention
17 defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or
18 steps described. Rather, the specific features and steps are disclosed as preferred
19 forms of implementing the claimed invention.